## THE STATE CAPITAL.

Governor Robinson's Veto of the Omnibus Bill.

A SHARP TRICK TO EVADE IT.

Adjournment of the Senate on Arrival of the Private Secretary.

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE MESSAGE.

Flagrant Jobs Worked Through the House.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Albanians Disgusted at the Fate of the State Capitol Appropriation.

[BY TREEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALEASY, May 17, 1877.
Principlly at half-past seven this evening the Senate and as promptly Governor Robinson's private secreta ev, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms, entered the chamber and took his position in the middle of the circle, armed with the Omerbus bill and a vete message from the Governor.

A MOTION TO ADJECTIN.

At the moment he made his appearance Senator

Woodin jumped up and moved an adjournment. There were little more than a dezen Senators present at the time, but the vote on adjourning proceeded and lour calls for absentees were made, plan his vote ne called attention to the fact that the Governor's private secretary was standing in the middle of the chamber with a message from His Ex-

vote by saying in a deliberate and oracular manner that the public interests would be better served by adjournment than by remaining in session. The vote was then announced and it stood 13 to 11 for the motion, the minority being all democrats. The Senators almost immediately retired and so did the private secretary, who looked the most amazed man that ever

entered that chamber, SPECULATION ON THE ACTION

The whole proceeding insted only about ten minutes, and puzzled people wonderfally. Some said it was end of Woodin's jokes, others that he wanted to counteract the efferts downstairs for an immediate adjournsine die; still others that he wanted to gain time to hold a caucus on the Apportionment bill and tack on an amendment to it that would prevent its being acseptable to the democrats, who are now willing to rote for it since they learned lately that it would give them the two houses next year.

THE REAL EXPLANATION.

But the real solution of Woodin's move was that he that the ten days allowed the Governor within which to sign the Omnibus bill or allow it to become law expired to-night, and by receiving it back it must neces sarrly become law to-morrow.

REPUBLICANS EXCLUANT. In Congress Hall there was great exultation among the republicang at what they deemed a smart trick Woodin, Woodin's genius was extelled to the skies, and everybody of the republican tribe feit happy as a claim at high tide. Their loy, however, and the joy oven of Woodin himself were doomed to be short lived, as on investigation it was discovered the Governor had four days more, or antil Monday next, to sign'the aloresaid bill.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION.

The following is what the constitution says on this

point:—
If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within the days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him the same ghall be a taw in like manner as he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall be trained journment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be come a law without the approval of the dovernor.

THE STORY OF THE BILL.

Those are the fauts in regard to the Omnibus bill. It maked the Senate March 22; passed the Assembly May, and was presented to the Governor May 9. By re-

ferring to the paragraph quoted from the constitution it will be seen that the ton days do not expire, as Sunday intervence, until May 21.

Points of the verto.

The Governor, as I learn to-night, in going carefully through the bill discovered the singular blander that it is effect provides under the spring election section that there shall be two mayors of New York at one and same time, and that, ande from the constitutional obsections, leads but to interpose his yet.

that there shall be two mayors of New York at one and same time, and that, solde from the constitutional objections, leads him to interpose has veto.

The Governor further says, in regard to the anomaly of two mayors being in existence at the one time, that a becessary confusion of appointments to office must occur, and he sais, how would it be in case of the Police Commissioners, who have jurisdiction of elections, the street cleaning and the canservation of the peace of the city. These officials are appointed by the Mayor, who derives his gover from the people, yet time bill steps in man intermentate way and satis aside the edict of the people. Another point the Governor makes is to question the right of the Legislature to make laws for New York may for the reason that the city has not as proper number of legislative representatives. He release particularly to the section relating to the Fire Department, which proposes to legislate out two of the present three Commissioners and retain one who is a republican, and this Commissioner aircaily under charges for mailensance to office, the charges lawing been before his proaccessor, and ground a half ago. He also refer to the section taking may from the Board of Accounts over a year and a half ago. He also refer to the section taking may from the Board of Accounts over a year and a half ago. He also refer to the section taking may from the Board of Accounts over a year and a half ago. He also refer to the section taking now in the Board of Addermen confirmancy and after powers, and pronounces it arbitrary and opposed to a tradition which has all the binding torce of a statutory onactinent.

What misical Woodin was that he composed the bill baving passed on Friday, May 4, it would be entirely re-engrossed on Saurelya and be presented Monthly, May 1, But it happened that the composing circk had a good deal of work on band and the bill being a long one it was a slow task acting it ready. Thus it was e it was a slow task getting it ready. Thus it was r. Woodin put his loot in it, but he will say, perhaps,

one it was a slow task getting it roady. That it was Mr. Woodin put his loot in it, but he will say, perhaps, it was all a joke.

The average time between the final passage of a bill and its presentation to the Governor, except in origin and its presentation to the Governor, except in origin tasks, is seven days. The bill will be sent on in the morning again, and Leutenant Governor Dorakenner his arranged against any such surprise as was played this evening.

Senator Woodin on being told to night that there were all sorts of stories around about the motive of his action in moving an adjournment just as the Governor's Message made its separance, laughed and said—"I knew there were than that. I knew the Governor had four days left in which to sign it. My motive was just this. When the Senate assembled I found senators Coleman, McCarthy and Wagner, who supported my Apporthenment bill, absent, while senators tokey. Vedder and Moore, who opposed it, were present, and if the proceedings were allowed to begin, the apportionment bill being the pending question, when we took a recess at two eclock they, in conjunction with the democrats, hight have form my mill to nucce. That was my motive, and it is all nonsense to say it was any other. I mean to get that Apportionment bill through, and it is the fairest one that was even trained; but it was a great joke, though I nover infended it, on the democrats, lesson that of the democrats to follow him to the senate and near here not the trained of the democrate of the open and it is the cause of the though, and it is the cause of the charge of the contraints of the democratic of the democratic of the democratic of the democratic of the took of the democratic of the took of the democratic of the this part of the contraints of the democratic of the thin to the senate and to an hear here of the Assembly adjourned Spinola called on the tentro of the though, and it is the cause of the senate and to the senate and the contraints of the contraints of the democratic of the senate and t

of the democrats to follow him to the senate and hear the two of the inflamous Omnobus bill, as he terminal in the two of the inflamous Omnobus bill, as he terminal in the two of the inflamous Omnobus bill, as he terminal in the two of the inflamous of the senate companies and it couldn't help laughing at what certainly was a great self on them. Now they are going around and attributing every motive but the right one to me."

Alvord made a motion to adjourn to morrow at noon, and called for the previous question months that twen to soon and too many things would be left undone. Nevertheless, when the man question was ordered fit received 50 votes as against 68. There is little doth, from the temper of the flouse, that a motion to morrow to adjourn saturday night will be carried. Spinols, in a speech to-they, said that Albany legislation was responsible for three-fourths of the St. 600, 600 of the debt of New York, and his estimate is very hear the exact truth.

PARSAGE OF PLAGRANT 5008.

Anyhow, an ap illustration of how Albany legislation is made to pile the agony on the unfortunate intensive two diagrants jobs accounting on their raced from the character for the clause flat it was a first the case truth.

PARSAGE OF PLAGRANT 5008.

Anyhow, an ap illustration of how Albany legislation is made to pile the agony on the unfortunate intensive two the proofs of ago and alleged transported at the clause flat it is not expensed. The good of the case in the twenty of the flouse that a motion to recreate the second flat of the property in developing the complex of the clause flower than their own.

Alvord made a motion to adjourn the second flat the second flower than the complex of the case of the ca

to-day, on motion of Mr. Alvord, it was substituted in the House for the Assembly bill, and it was very odd to see most of the men who vored against it a week ago voting in its favor to-day. It ealls for alrexpenditure of \$40,000 for the improvement, though it must be said the bill on motion of Mr. Furely was amended so that the expenditure shall be in the discretion of the Comproving.

The next and worst job of all is the bill to pay armory claims. It was engineered through the Senate by Colonel Waysiaff, and he has the good taste for a Senator to come down on the floor of the floure shall obly for it there. The truth about this transparent job is that the Chairman of the Alceimann Committee on Armories some years ago assumed the responsibility to give some work to do on the armories to some persons and they put in their claims to Comptroller Green a dezen times and no as often rejected them as having no standing in law, and as for the equity a low thousand dollars would have amply discharged them. The claims were sold to a lew enterprising lowyers and they raised the sum to \$20,000. One of them was active on the floor to-day working the bill through. This bill, unlike the other, does not leave it discretionary with the Compreller, but legalizes the claims and compens payment. On show of systence where will these claims end?

Mr. Ecclerine, at the appropriate moment, by way

the Compireller, but legalizes the cisims and compets payment. On show of systemic where will these claims end?

Mr. Reclerine, at the appropriate moment, by way of a clincher produced and read a letter which he said he received from Compireler Kelly, inverieg the claims. Mr. Healey pronounced it a forgery, and Mr. Fish declared it in substance to be the same. It is odd nobody here heard from Mr. Relly on the subject, though he has one or two who act as sort of agents, except Mr. Federica, Anyhow Mr. Kelly's letter did the work, and one of the worst jobs of this or any session of late years was harried through. Both bills, being special legislation, will inevitably be vetoced by the Governor.

RALEGOA AND TELEGRAPH CONMISSIONES.
In the House to-day Mr. Spinous moved to recommit this bill, with instructions to strake out the concentration bill and Mr. Gilbert sustained it. Finally, Mr. Spinola denounced the scheme as a blackmaining one, and declared that it would draw from the state treasury \$40,000 annually. He withdrew his monion to strike out the emacting clause, and moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, which was ordered. The bill was then rejected—20 to 73.

A meeting of the conference committees on the Finance bill was held this evening in Sonator Woodn's

A meeting of the conference committees on the Fi-nance bill was held this evening in Squator Woodin's rooms at the Delevan, and it was maily agreed to ex-empt the school teachers and the whole Board of Edi-cation and its employes from any interference by the Beard of Estimate and Apportionments in the matter of

Board of Estimate and apportionment in the matter of reducing salaries. The Brethen and polecemen are made hable to the action of the Board in this respect, and also, the heads of departments.

The Governer's veto of the Supply bill, naturally enough, occasions a good deal of talk to day in Alessy, especially among the motives, who are almost unanimously down upon His Excellency for depriving them of the benefits they hoped for from the direction of \$1,000,000 in their midst. The rage of the boarding house keepers, to whom the workingmen at largely in debt, knows no bounds, and the petry storekeepers are disappointed beyond expression. To this accio tand sleepy town \$1,000,000 appeared a big boanaxa, and no wonser there is indignation against the man who shattered the fond delision that Albany should enjoy it. Very many of the workingmen deserve sympathy, for they have run in debt for everything, and have kept on here under promise of having their places restored to them after the passage of the appropriation; but many more of them are more loafers, hangers on of politicians in the Senate and Assembly, who sit in the park all day long and all the summer round, and would scorn a job where an honest day's work is demanded. The republican politicians of the Husted and Harris stripe would be delighted if nothing were done about the Capitol appropriation, as it would gain them all the untihinking credit of the workingmen and make the Governor correspondingly unpopular, but it is only the densely ignorant among them who do not comprehend that the Governor is perfectly willing and anxious to sign an appropriation to help them, provided it is within a reasonable limit.

The talk about passing the million deliar item over the Governor's veto is not serious. It could cept any be densely ignorant among them who do not comprehend that the Governor is perfectly willing and anxious to sign an appropriation to help them, provided it is within a reasonable limit.

The talk about passing the million deliar item over the Governo

temping for Mr. Husica and the Ways and Mea Committee to draw up asort of remonstrance again the veto and take a siap at the Governor, incidental referring to the fact that he allowed the tem \$25,000 for the Catholic Protectory to remain. If Governor appears prepared to stand all they can do

The bill r-pealing the Parado Ground act came up in the Senate, and Mr. Morrissey presented a petition of property owners asking that the bill be amonded so as to atlow them to apply to the Supreme Court for com-missioners to be appointed to appraise the damages the property owners are entitled to.

THE GRAHAM INSURANCE BILL ARGUMENTS BY COUNSEL IN OPPOSITION TO THE MEASURE--PROVISIONS STRONGLY

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17, 1877. The Secate Committee on Insurance had a further hearing this alternoon, Senators Toboy and Prince being present.

Mr. John V. L. Pruyn appeared for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he is a trustee, and said that the passage of the Graham bill would end the connection of all strong and reliable men in the State with insurance companies, because of the penal provisions important matter before the Legislature during the session. The Assembly act before him was not a He was afraid there was no time now to amend the bill at this time was the question. He did not believe that in saying so the committee would understand him as having a personal interest in the matter. He believed the public or the policy holders had the most interest. It is necessary to deal with life insurance deliberately and soundly. It ought to go over in order that the committee, as provided by Mr. Husted's bill, should consider and report a bill.

Mr. Tobey-There are certain provisions in the bill

which are admitted to be wise and woich should be

Mr. Tobey—There are certain provisions in the till which are admitted to be wise and which should be reported. I think, however, there are many provisions in the bill which legislate against the policy holders, and for this reason I think the bill, with proper amendments and crassines, should be reported.

Mr. Pruyn—I wish in that case to propose certain amondments to the present bill. The superint modent at present has all the powers proposed to be given him in the first section of the bill.

Mr. Tobey—Under an amendment agreed to by the House Committee, the section proposes to allow him to make examinations every five years.

Mr. Tobey—Well, he can make examinations of teach, but he must make them once in five year. As the case stands he could not make examinations oftener, but he must make them once in five year. As the case stands he could not make examinations oftener unless he detailed his whole force to do it.

PROVISIONS OBJECTED TO.

Mr. Pruyn objected to the provision that the Superintendent and the Attoring General, it was plann to see that there might be no adages from at all, and he conceved any suggestion to account of that sort was detrimental to the poncy holders. With the Superintendent, who is a political, in the analysis of the factorial it was plann to see that there might be no adages from at all, and he conceved any suggestion to a court of that sort was detrimental to the poncy holders. With the Superintendent, who is a political, in the analysis of the factorial is to be many arguments brought to be art. If the Superintendent appoints a nobody as receiver you put upon the Court the responsionity of appointing him or some one case who has not the recommendation of so high an authority as that of the occiet of the department, The chanse requiring that section fee only shall see purchased where they are held at par was eleptionable because the company ought to be added to see a province the companies drawing at sight. In section time had not become the companies of anyong at sight, in secti

Mr. Proyn said the statement of bonds and mort-gages where a required to be made in Many days can-not be made as that time. For Mutual Lice me 5,000 bonds and mortgages, which will require to be described clearly. He thought it should be stricken out as impossible to be companied with. He was with-ing to have one statement made originally. He on-jected also to the appraiser them, because companies would not consent to loan on the statement of any appraiser chair than their own.

AMUSEMENTS.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE. The first appearance of Miss Marie Wainwright upon any stage last night was not only a success but a surprise. The lady is about twenty-two years of age, has an expressive face, a sweet voice and a good figure, and made at once a favorable impression on the audience. The most impressive elements of her acting were intelligence and sympathy. She read the lines with good emphasis and true intonation, and acted with evident understanding of the purpose of the tragedy. evident understanding of the purpose of the tragedy. Many experienced artists could not have made as pleasing a Juliet as Mes Wainwright, and it was the universal verduct of the audience, if we may judge from its applause, that she won a triumph in a difficult rôte. No one, of course, can leap into a great character of Shakespeare and make it their own, but Miss Wainwright seems to have all the qualities necessary for a brilliant gramatic career, and deserves to be welcomed to the American singe. We want new actresses of real ability in a time when medicerity unsumes the place of genins and the painted cheek of the Fotheringay reflects the glaro of the foothights. Miss Wainwright has much to learn of the stage, but we recognize in her the power which ought to make her, in a lew years, one of the best of our young her, in a few years, one of the best of our young tragedlennes.

The play was well performed. Mr. George Rignold was a passionate flomeo and was warmly applanded. Morentio was capitally rendered by Mr. Warde. The scenery was appropriate, and the play will be repeated to might.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mme. Easipoif gives her farewell concert to-morre

atternoon, and on Wednesday sails for Europe.

OLittle Pearl," the unitd violinist, supported by a number of artists, appears to-night at Steinway Hall. An entertainment also takes place this evening at the Terraco Garden Theatre for the benefit of Adelf

The character of Imagen, which Miss Neilson filled during the week, has proved so arduous that the lady's physician has forbidden her to appear at the Saturday mattade in "Tweitth Night," as announced. There will be, therefore, no performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Miss Notison will, however, appear next week, the great success of her engagement having made its extension a occessity. Her original engagement was for two weeks, but the demand for a few nights of "Romeo and Juliet" has been so urgent that she has consented to play Juliet on Monday and to delay her departure for England for a short time. She will sail on the 6th of June.

THE SPEAKING TELEPHONE.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR A. GRAHAM BELL-CURIOUS RESULTS-MR. CYRCS W. FIELD CONVERSES AUDIBLY WITH PARTIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

In accordance with the announcement, and in response to an invitation from a number of prominent professional and scientific gentlemen, Professor A. Graham Bell, of the Boston University, last evening in Chickering Hali delivered the first of a course of three lectures on sound and electricity, showing the history and development of electric telephony. The audience, although not large, was highly appreciative, and embraced some of our best known citizens, among whom may be mentioned the names of President Barnard, of the Colum bia Cotlege; Chancoller Howard Grosby, of the New ton, Cyrus W. Field, Professors Draper and Dorenms, A very fair preportion were ladies. These lectures are the result of the interest excited during the Centennial Exhibition by the telephone experiments and the success of Professor Bell in conversing with persons noies away, through wire and without the buttery. The machinery, it such it may be called, was of the simplest kind imaginable, consisting of a wire or two connecting the half with an office of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company in New Brunswick and of three small boxes, say five by twelve inches long and wide. Iwo of these were suspended in the air at distant points from the singe and one was on the stage itself. It was through the latter that communication was had with parties in New Brunawics.

stage itself. It was through the latter that communication was had with parties in New Brunswick.

The lecture being somewhat introductory in its character, was more or less a general statement of the science and of the previous attempts to communicate made by Rice, Wheatston-, Page, Gray and others, together with an explanation of their several devices and the peculiarrices of his own. An interesting lessure of the evening was the presentation photographically of the various terephonic mascuments and of charams illustrating the peculiar violation of certain photoetic sounds, it would require the reproduction of these pictures bere to make this portion of the lecture understood by the reader. The general disderiying thought was that in order to produce sound by electricity the problem is to move the air in the came way that it is moven by the human voice, although become die efforts made have been not so much for the production of speech as of the vibrations accessary to make musical tones.

The outers of the Discoverx.

The first person to discover that sound may be produced by means of electricity was Protessor Page, of Salem, who, while experimenting in 1837, stumbled, as it were, upon the fact and published the result of his researches under the currous caption of "Galwance Music." Continuing his investigations he found that musical tones of any pitch could be produced from

example, and in France, England and elsewhere many new effects were added. Entering this field of investigation, he (the fecturer), availing Binself of the experience of his preseccisors, causevored to transmit the sounces of the vocal chords. How well he had succeeded would be demonstrated before the close of the evening. It was also discovered almost simultaneously by those investigators that more than one musical long doud be transmitted at the same time and through the farme wire. One of these persons was himself and the other Professor Eisha Gray, of Chicavo; but the tecephone of the latter transmitted only musical tones, and not the voice. Professor Bell theb proceeded to describe his own invention, and to explain how, in its simplicity and compactness, it serves the purpose both of a transmitter and receiver. The principal was in a nut abolt. Firstinos of air upon an iron prate act there of upon a magnet, and the same missent sounds are apparent that are produced by the other devices. Not one but a dozon tones may be transmitted simultaneously. If one unters a word in the venity of the plates the articulation will be distinct upon every other plate on the circuit. The subject, however, was get in its linking. A was field of investigation had been opened, and no man could pre-fit water it would end.

Professor Bell now proceeded to illustrate in various ways the character and possibilities of his invention. He took occasion, however, to express the apprehension that the experiments of the evening might not be entirently satisfactory to the additione, instance as the larger to epiones with which he interned to commission that the experiments of the evening might not be entirently satisfactory to the additione, instance as the fields of the commission that the experiments of the evening might not be entirently satisfactory to the addition of the analysis of the instance of the fields was a remained that the experiments of the evening hight conting the country of the field of the country of the field of the

andered ingla have despite the key as from a present presenter and joined with him in the chords to 'Held the Fort.'

At this practice brokesor liest tryined any gentleman present to processe to the instrument and converse with New Brunswick.

Mr. Field, who was sitting on the platform, availing himself of the ophoraunity, went forward, and sometime oke the othowing libery ex occurred;

Projessor Bent.—Mr. Watson I want to introduce yin to Mr. Cyrus W. Field. He desires to assyou a quoistion of two.

Mr. Warson (in New Brunswick, promptly)—Thank you, I shad be deligned to insate his acquamitance, done evening. Mr. Field.

Mr. Firsto-Good evening, air. How is the weather ever their this evening?

Mr. Warson—Weins, air, decided y warm.

ever there this evening?

Mr. Warser-Wein, sir, decidedly worm.

Mr. Franc-What time is it, ar?

Mr. Warser-Iwenty minutes to ten.

Mr. Franc-Correct, bir What do you think Prolessor Morse would say if he were here to night?

Mr. Warsers-Well, I con't exactly know; but I
reacon ne woold be astorished.

Mr. Fikhe-Thank you, sir. I won't detain you

Others now present four and including many of the ladies, and all present had an opportunity of enjoying the novel constitute of the engine in the distant Jersey town.

The second letter will take place at Chickering Hall this evening, and will also to the occasion of the second section of the second section. various practical files rations of the scientific, so and commercial value of this remarkable discovery

IMPROVE YOUR AIM.

Officers Gethardt and Delchanty, of the Fourth precinct, Brooklyn, saw two burglars escaping from the Park and Franklin avenues, at an early hour yester-day morning. They immediately gave chase and called on the mon to stop. The threese refusing to do so the officers ducharged the contents of their receivers at them, but without effect, and they succeeded in makTHAT "LION" SCARE.

AN UNFORTUNATE STRAY DOO : XCITES THE WHOLE OF VIRGISIA -- HOW HE WAS EILLED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD. ]

RIGHMOND, Va., May 17, 1877.

The animal supposed to have been a honess, which has created such consternation and terror among the citizens of Hanover and Henrico counties for the past week, has at last been killed. It was tracked from the upper portion lianover county to the low grounds on the banks of the Chickshominy, and then down the Brooke turn-pike to a point within five indes of this city. The the strange beast were plainly ble in the farm of Mr. Dericott on the Brooke road, and by actual measurement they were over five inches in width, and four in length; these tracks were sunk so deep in the new in longth; these tracks were sunk so deep in the newly ploughed soil as not to leave the slightest coubt in the minus of the experienced zoologists and hunter that the animal was a hones, or some such monstrons boast. Wherever it was seen the people field for test of being attacked, and the greatest caution was observed by the parties who have been hunting it for the past week. In the upper portion of hanever a regular military force, composed of the rank and file of the initials, was organized to pursue the beast.

but every effort segnally failed until this morning, when the animal was discovered in a shed actioning a bare, hear Hungary, in Himover county, by Mrs. Samed Bowles, when sac went to the house and a terror stricken manner related to the house and at terror stricken manner related to the house and the act that she had reach to fire a party at the same as the same as the same as the first and soon a party strived with rifles, assembled at his house. This party steakingly crept to the bara, entered it and securely fastened the door behind thous. They then made a recombeliance, and supposed houses lying in a scene of the shed.

The party lost no time, and soon they inserted the muchles of their times and soon they are the boards, and at a green signal, after taking acadity and a leadon velley was pour a title the boards, and at a green signal, after taking acadity and a leadon velley was pour a title the boards and at express shows the boay was inspected by the victorious clayers, and tomat to be that the victorious clayers, and tomat to be that of a male vellowing color, measuring the feet ten laches from hose to tail and two feets of the inches in health, it was an enormous traces.

of a male settinal of a dark yellowish color, measuring five leet ten inches from bose to tail and two feet above medica is height. It was an enormous varcass, the five of which had nover before been zeen in that a colon of country. But it was not until partice had arrived from Richmond that it was that error to be a monster dog, a cross between a Newfoundland and a Mount St. Bernard, which had recently been brought to the country by Mr. Benjamin Barbour. The animal tha strayed off a week ago, and has since kept the country in a state of lineuse exchiencest. The infinity torces and hunting parties were all disbanded to-day, and Hanover once more rests quiet.

CALIFORNIA'S RIFLE TEAM

SAN FRANCISCO: May 17, 1877. The officers of the National Guard have decided by sond a team to represent Cahlornia at the inter-State

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. The anniversary exhibition of the New York Insti tution for the Blind was held last evening at Stemway Hail. The main floor was crowded and the first bal cony nearly filled. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, examinations in arith metic and geography, and calisthenic exercises The inmates of the institution, to the number of two hundred or upward, occupied the stage, the young men sitting on the right hand, the young ladies on the left and the children at the back of the stage. The little

boys were arrayed in a neat blue uniform, while the

After a brief opening prayer the performance wa opened with the chorus, "The God of Israel," which opened with the chorus, "Fac God of Israel," which was the most successful attempt at concerved music of the ovening, Misses Annie Muriha and Matilda Reogh hoxt played a pinno solo from the "Midsummer Night's Pream," and received considerable appliance William Maxwell, who sang an operatic song, by Donizetti, showed the possession of a streng tenor voice, in need of careful training and perfect control. He received an emore, after which half a dozen fittle guis and as many boys eame to the front and spent a low minutes in calesthenic exercises, which a genifoman on the stage explained were intended "to devotop the miscular tiscues and strengthen the mind." The girls were particularly vigorous in cutting and thrusting stage expanses were themed. The carrier is a second at the second strengthen the mind. The girls were particularly vigorous in cutting and thrusting with their arms, for which they deserve great praise, as the batt was excessively warm and conductive to enervation. Ferhaps they derived their energy from the spirit of the "Marsenhause," to which time their motions were accurately timed. At the conclusion of the critistanelle exercises, which found much favor with the accione, Mr. Edward Conod played Chopie's "Scherzs," in B mino, with some to ling and skill. Mr. John smith them samp lensaties "Fly Forth, Of Gentle Dove," in a high, metalic teror voice, which pleased the audence and received the tribute of an encore. After this came a recitation in arithmetic, including an example of maniplication worked out in blocks off a black board, and a Rumber of intricate sums in mental arithmetic, in which a middle aged blind man acted as teacher and a number of young men and women as pupils. The remainder and an examination in geography from fained maps. A prano-solo, thes Courriers, 'by Miss Faintie Samuels, was excellently played and showed the young lady's possession of an admirable teach. The most enjoyable thing of the evening was Miss Catherine Schaliu's singing of a song from the opera "Belly." Miss Schalin mas a seprano voice of good naural quality and sings with considerable instead and skill. The exhibition was brought to a close shortly after ten occurs.

"COURT THE COUNTRY GIRLS."

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The letters of " Audrey" and blin of the compound Latin cognomen recommending the young men of New York of small incomes to court and wet the country piris were intensely interesting to many of us, and in for their bigh appreciation of us, and to remind them of what neither of them seems to have thought of, that it takes two to make a bargain. The generous payies at the stwo to make a bargain. The generous havies so kindly given to the impecutations young men might be no doubt to them any antageously follower, but the airwant ge to the accomplished young ladies whom those writers seem to those many requirement.

The average young New Yorker, especially of the impecutations, is not educated or refined in a true sense. His accomplishments are not or the hearf or intellect. He is usually more or less addicated to the use of intoxicating beverages and totacce. Its sense to homer and right is apt to be dell, and gharp pincetice in business as as idea of smartness, in which

tice in business is the idea of smartness, in which trait be is ampitious to excel. He takes early to equits, drink, kind gloves and cones, and his type of gentleman is the swelf. In my occasional extursions to the city I am often pained to observe the visit aumber of with dreased young loaders promenating Broadway in business fourts and ringed in rows in the parches of the great hotels gazing after the ladles, and, being something of a mysiognames. I have formed my opinion of these young mea from the specimens furnished by afrect and stoces. These are the ones win are dazked by the city toffes in fromthal that the country gir wants in a husband. They are incapable of that sympathy and love necessary to the happiness of the country gir, it not to every other girl, and we had rainer by excused from taking a file contract of intersonary work with the average new Yorket. If "Andrey and the must checker will said us to the origin, young gentlemen of good morals, who neather that works of overy case are the out. Stock not easy came a certain taken of players of mental weakness, we shall be glid to breat from with all the local and domestic accomplishmenta we possess.

AN ANSTER TO "BELLA" AND "J. D."

of one "Audrey, ' who would make us believe that country losses are more desirable as wives. But, gentic ladies, lore not your temper, for gentlemen wil, hast upon having their own way in rock matters. They care not whemer the has be from city or country, but for the gentleness, sweetness of deposition, as well as the similarity of testes and habriton, as well as the similarity of testes and habriton, and "Addia" so pity suggests, and upon which matrimogist bles is bosed. So kebug let "Addrey" per some city good-for nothing, for perhaps some may you may with some country chap, and one good term accretion shoulds. deperves another.

Hoping, sweet ladies, that you will gain early matrimony, I remain yours,

100CH210NL.

wite. What is more charming to the sight of a some mer eve than to see a sweet, blue-year, rosy-checked or tripping stong, bure-touch, with a mixing pair in each band, looking so maccent and bland-like? Who dures deny that she would make a spicial housewide and have picity of healthy chidren? The only drawback that I know of in marrying a girl from the country is that she generally mas a safer and mother, and almost every one knows that kving to the country in wifter time is not very pleasant; so one is necessitated to invite bis wice's lather and mother to spend the winter with him; some people are so fond of their mothers-in-law, cascenally if they are inclined to medale with the household affairs, or insunate that Augustus spends too fluch time at the clue.

F. W. T.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Coup de Grace to Haves' Obstructive Measure.

EXPLANATION OF THE MEMBERS.

Logical and Legal Inconsistencies Exposed.

EXCEPTIONAL LEGISLATION CONDEMNED

A Crude, Loosely Drawn, Summary and

Savage Bill. As the Hayes Anti-Rapid Transit bill is practically consigned to the temb of the Capulets, but yet may by some extraordinary galvanic process be brought to life and light again it may be interesting to give the

terday on this momentous question to the citizers of Mr. Hayes moved thus Assembly bill No. 593, "An act to provide compensation to property owners for damages occasioned by the construction, operation or use of elevated railroads within this State," be committed to the first Committee of the Whole not full.

On that motion the year and mays were ordered by

decate in full that shook the Assembly Chamber yes-

Mr. Laughele. The following gentlemen, when their names were called, explained their votes as heresiter appears :-Mr. Alvord-Phere has been an attempt upon the ather side of this question to introduce a bill here in

fiver of railroads, and this is in favor, so called, of the property owners, or vice versa. I am opposed to all propositions by means of which, in exceptional cases, the rule of law that governs in all other cases shall be changed by this Legislature. I, therefore, vote no.

was ever possible to make it a law, would stop, abso-intely stop, 123 trains running daily in the city of New York, and which accomplish, to that extent, rapid transit in that city. It would absolutely stop them. This bill only received three votes in the committee, there being present live members of the committee at the time, and it would never have received the votes of a majority of that committee, and the chairman

knows it. I vote no.

Mr. Galvin-If I understand this bill it is solely for the purpose of compensating property owners in New York for any damage done them by rapid transit railroads. I am in favor of rapid transit, and voted here last year in favor of rapid transit railroads, but I am also in favor of compensating the people along the line for the damage which they may do. I do not

also in favor of compensating the people along the line for the damage which they may do. I do not propose to stand here and vote to give railroad companies the right to run railroad tracks through the streets and damage men's property without compensating them; and, if I understant it, that is intere is in this bill, and I am nearily in lavor of pushing it forward. It there is anything else in it I don't know anything about it. I vote aye.

Mr. Gilbert—I think the view which the gentleman from New York. Mr. Galvin, has taken is exactly the right view to take of this bill. The principle of the bill is simply this; that if a railroad corporation impars property along the line of its route that it small pay for such diminution in value. I feel quite confident that the principle of the bill is simply thes; that if a railroad corporation impars property along the line of its route that it small pay for such diminution in value. I feel quite confident that the principle of the bill is just and equitable. Whether all of its provisions are what they should be or not is a matter to be considered when it is in the Committee of the Whole, but I think it ought to be so considered. I think it will not stop rapid transf. I have too much continence in the neople of the city of New York to believe that they must have rapid transf. I have too much continence in the neople of the city of New York to believe that they may find the first and of his property in order to effect rapid transf. I have too much continence in the neople of the city of New York to be considered, and or instights and of his property in order to effect rapid transf. I have large the injury is done past reparation. I vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Haves—I deaire simply to say that the words which have callen from the lips of the gentleman from Frankin (Mr. Gilvin) meet the case precisely. I have never the say dransit road, an elevated road, shall run through the city of New York or any other city of the state, a jory appointed by a competent court of record

to provide against the absolute-destruction of property. I vote age.

Mr. Hepburns—Of all the perplexing questions from that most perplexing locality, New York city, thus subject of rapas transit is the worst, and were this a proposition to give them a right to construct a railroad through the arcests of New York city, then, sir. I should agree thost fully with the gendeman from Prankin and the gendeman from New York, Mr. Gaiving that this bill to establish a measure of damages and a right of action acatest a railroad company which is already chartered, which has received vested rights under the act of incorporation given it by this Legislature. It proposes to give parties a right of action against that radroad which has received vested rights under the act of incorporation given it by this Legislature of grant. Were the an original proposition the nature of the case would be very inferent indeed. When his bill was considered in commence I heard it read, and certainly if we have had a cruce bill precenter to any committee this winter this is one. It contained provisions which were very inconsistent which certainly can never become a new. Whether they are in this bill now or not I don't know. I was not present at the time it was reported, but my exponence is, in common wint the experience of this isome, that this bill arm opposed to its provisions, and I can quily discharge my duty as I understand it by voting about this bill I am opposed to its provisions, and I can quily discharge my duty as I understand it by voting so.

Mr. Higchoom—By examining this bill members will see that it is endeavoring to establish to the manner provised in this can quily discharge of the first section, "to be a mecritism of the property, or operate of the opposition to discharge or property, corporead or line of any feel easile or property, corporead or line of any feel easile or property, corporead or line of these rapid rankit measures occuse I believed that rapid transit bill that has been stoken that highway shall be used eithe

Mr. Holshan afterward changed his vote to no.
Mr. Holshan afterward changed his vote to no.
Mr. Husted - I have always cost my vote in favo The passage of every law which would searce mod thousant in the city of New York. I have some doubts as to whether this bill does not interfere with that, and for that reason, giving rapid transit the benefit of the doubt, I vote in.

for this reason, giving rapid transit the bencht of the doubt, I vote in.

A branch mow ay march transit.

Mr. Langbein- Enis, is a direct blow at rapid transit. There is no question assent that. As a member of the Judiciary Committee I have been apposed to this but from the time of was first introduced and ma at the operant time. Is order to avoid a direct beare upon this rope transit question this but is sought to be made in the form of a coheral law, where is it reasing kirrices at the Gibert Kievater. Kaironal and the Nith Avenu Raffead in the city of New York. The second section of the bill will alone show its feetherness, and will show that it is a direct blow against rapid transit in that city.

The second section is as follows:

MARRYING COUNTRY OFFILES.

To the Editor of the Helald:—

I don't mind any one marrying a country gir!—in fact, I rather admire his taste, and should advise all young men hiving in the city desirous of marriage to do so. I say, by all means take a country gir! for wife, what is more charming to the sight of a country gir! or wife. What is more charming to the sight of a country gir! or wife, what is more charming to the sight of a country in the city desirous of the value of or other country in the country is the serious the country in the country in the country is that to receive dame of property. The value of or other country is the serious the country is that the to receive dame of the courts of the trace of the country is that the to receive dame or personal of the trace of the country is that the to receive dame or personal of the trace of the country is that the to receive dame or personal of the trace of the country is that the to receive dame or personal of the trace of the country is that the to receive dame or personal of the trace of the country is that the to receive dame or personal of the trace of the country is that the construction, infinite more or personal or the country is that the trace of the country is that the country is that the country is that the trace of the country is that the country is that the trace of the country is that the country is the country is that the country is the country in the country is the country in the country is the country in the country in the country is the country in the country is the country in the cou

Why is this? Why is not the general railroid law of 1874 sufficient for all purposes, if this is not a direct blow at rapid transit?

The Speaker—The gentleman's time has expired. How fors the gentleman vote?

Mr. Langhen—I most complicatedly vote ag.

The Speaker—The gentleman's time has expired. How does the goatieman vote?

Mr. Langhien—I most emphatically vote no.

A Suster retembrane.

Mr. Braymard—This hill, it it should become a law, would create, it my opinion, an injust discrimination against clevited radirous. The Supreme Court over twenty-fire years and decided that the owners of property along the line of a street upon which a road might be constructed by authority of law had not even the shadow of a legal claim for damages in consequence of that construction. This bill nims a direct blow at the cause of rapid transit, and it miroduces into the law of the land a mest unjust and a most unrighteens discrimination upon this subject of damages. I vote to.

law of the hand a most unjust and a most unrighteous discrimination upon this subject of damages. I vote 16.

A PANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

Mr. Mitchell—There is a little more in this bill then can be described by any gentleman in the hanted time allowed him for explaining his vote. There is an est and a lamiliar maxim of law that "there is he wrong without a remedy?" so any rights that any littgest has to-day against a railroad company ought to be desired in the fourts of this State without coming here to the Legislature and creating a dangerous precedent and establishing, to my mind, a most dangerous law. I call the attention of mombers to section 3 of this act this bill goes further than any law ever attempted to go before. It makes it mandatory upon the Court to grant an injunction if a person goes into court and says under eath that he is liable to be injured. I vote no.

Mr. Moiler—This bill is latended to become the lamous straw that shall treak the back of rapid trainit, for its sole object and end is to forever prevent the use of the underground or elevator portions of the railroad as now used by the New York etc. It will entirely prevent the use of the underground or elevator portions of the railroad as now used by the New York befow the Harlem River. This bill will entirely prevent those roads coming any farther into New York than the Harlem River. This bill will entirely prevent those roads coming any farther into New York than the Harlem River. The only clevated rapid transit railroad in New York is to day garry as [2,000 passengers, I ask you, gentlemen—you who are at all familiar with the wants of that caty, with the precipitar topography of that city, with the precipitar topography of that conduction of the fourth of the bound to a depr

that such legislation should be had as to deprive that city of the great means to a great end which rapid tranit seeks to accuminal in behalf of that people? Genteleng, de not emact any such tegislation. Do not, I pray you, pass such a bull as this. I vote no.

Mr. Nochtman—That I may not be missualeratood, I begieave to inform the House here that I voted nor every rapid tranit measure that was ever presented to this Legislature whenever I was a member, and I am ready here to-day to you for any measure looking to thatlone sought obset; out in me and misror of gying, to any railroad corporation or any other corporation the right to destroy the property along the line that it is proposed to build without complementing the owners for it. We are supposed to represent the views of any constituency and the microsis of the people of that great city. In doing this 1 represent the view of my constituency, and the microsis of the people of that great city. In doing this 1 represent the view of my constituency, who ask me to vote against any measure when corpores the property.

Here they also get to bis name having been published in what was called the obbase list. In one of the New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and read on extend from another New York paper, and the paper of th

Mr. Spinola—I have never read a line of the bill which is now enter consideration. I know nothing of its contents, but I have learned state the question came before us this alternoon that it is a question of some considerable importance in the city of New York, and with that understanding of it I am in favor is returned at the excitor, where its mornisand definition and the excitors where its mornisand de-

came before us this alternoon that it is a question of some considerable importance in the city of New York, and with that understanding of it I am in favor of putting it in a position where its merits and demerits can be discussed. Do not be afraid to discuss this question and try to hide it away. A question involving as much interest as this bill does to the people of the city of New York no roan can involve me of by any rapid transit man as can be found in the State of New York, but I shall be the judge myself of what is in it. Indeeds of rapid transit man as can be found in the State of New York, but I shall be the judge myself of what is in it. Indeeds of rapid transit and what is not. I shall not let any louby man come around this House and attempt to make a offect hat.

The Speaker—the 2 entireman's time has expired.

At State of the cate will materially depend upon the case of the control of the fature we have that decans of commandication or no. Being of that belief, and also thinking that the bill now under consideration, it it becomes a law, will materially deter the means of rapid transit in that city I voke no.

Mr. Standan—I will not attempt to discuss the merits of this bill. In Committee of the Whole I will attempt to show that it as a just and no pope one, but possibly needing scale amontiment. The miscrable schemers and sheen sters who are write to run these roads over the projectly of the citizens of New York have taken advantage of the indeeds of New York have taken advantage of the indeeds of the discussion of the runnal dual transit to carry out thour plans, and they have become in the public man almost synony, where brought ment a bad condition of affairs whereby and charter flexible leading and transit of the running of the other. If I small dual that the city of New York is not yet in the condition of the city of New York is not yet in the condition of the city of New York is not yet in the condition of the city of New York is not yet in the condition of the city of New York is not yet

Mr. Weinti-I realize the fact that this bill affects important interests of the people, and it also affects important interests of railroad companies who are about being organized for the purpose of constructing elevated reads. I am at all times ready to protect the property owners to the extreme extent of the law, but it seems to me that this bill contains provisions to which I carnot give my assent in that if present form. I vate my.

Mr. Proty—I has bill went into the Judiciary Continuous and the present form. I vate my.

Mr. Proty—I has bill went into the Judiciary Continuous and a factor of the law, but it agrees would have taken place upon this floor, it is a great woulder how it ever lot out. It appears to me that the bill comes in very questionable shape. When the men who have heard the whole argument, more known superforms at lawyers will hardly be confused for interior fourth time that the built is wrong. This is the third or fourth time that the motion has been made to progress it. This truction has get into the Court of appeals, and we are waiting the decision of that Court to settle over thing and make a new question to settle over thing and make a new question to settle over thing and make a new question to settle over thing and make a new question to settle over thing and make a new question to settle over thing and make a new question to section provides that you may begin an action before a rati has been faith. No rati can be laid until you find out want your damages are going to be. The injunction is search at the same time.

The Specific - The continuous faith were at the same time.

Are Laces' motion was lost—16, year 47 nave.

ow does he vote? Mr. Pursty—I vote no. Mr. Layes' motion was lost—16 yeas, 47 nays.

SOME FOLKS CALL HIM CHARLIE."

A very stylishly dressed young man was ushered A very stylicity decised young man was ushered into the Jefferson Markel Court yesterday morning by Detective Reilly, of the Twentieth predict. The young man's name was James, aiths "Charlie" Farrell, and he was accused of steshing sol from Miss Lizzae Dovine, who keeps a boarding house at No. 505 West Stay Jourth. Street. A few months ago Mr. Farrell was introduced to Miss Davine by one of her hav boarders as "Charlie" Farrell. Charlie made homeelt so acrosable that he was invited to call again. He came to see her on the 25st of April, and after his departure she missed \$50 which Farrel had seen her put in her trunk. Judge Wandell held young Farrell in \$2,000 hall to answer.